

with $\mathbf{f}_i^{\text{new}}$ and $\mathbf{f}_i^{\text{old}}$ are the new and old feature vectors, respectively, and $\mathbf{f}_i^{\text{old}}$ is the feature vector of the i -th instance in the old dataset. The new feature vector $\mathbf{f}_i^{\text{new}}$ is calculated as follows: